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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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The Cash must always accompany the order, or no attention can these terms be desired from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Graduated

At this week's examination in Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:

Geo. W. Culp, Pittsburgh.
Charles Klaus, Allegheny City.
Edwin Thomas, Evansville, Ind.
C. W. Nelson, New Lisbon, O.
D. McDonald, Coltsville, Mahoning Co., O.
H. O. C. Oehmler, Allegheny City.
Jas. F. Beegle, St. Clairsville, Pa.
A. B. Manaha, Chippewa City, Wis.
J. C. Robinson, Pittsburgh.
Darwin Weaver, Salem, O.
Wm. C. Chrisiley, Newton Falls, O
Samuel Hamilton, Beaver Co., Pa.
J. W. Stewart, Library, Pa.
G. W. Whitehill, Shippensville, Pa.
J. L. Adams, Dresden, O.
L. Smouse, Cumberland, Md.
George Thompson, Allegheny City.
John Murray Webb, Alliance, O.
William D. Hammell, Mount Gilead, O.
G. R. Weiand, Mount Gilead, O.
G. J. Schreiber, East Liberty Pa.
E. Calvert, Petroleum Center, Pa.

All of whom passed a satisfactory examination, and who will no doubt hereafter honorably distinguish themselves by their superior business attainments. Each graduate was awarded the Diploma of the College, which is never granted by this institution to any but those who pass the prescribed examination satisfactorily.

L. M. Gottschalk's

Opinion of the Knabe Pianos, both Grand as well as Square. "TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.—After having played on the Piano of Messrs. Knabe & Co., it is impossible not to bear estimony to their qualities, which have acquired for them the eminent reputation which they enjoy. The Pianos of their manufacture, on which I have played, are remarkable for their quality of tone. The Bass is powerful, without harshness, and the upper notes sweet, clear and harmoniously mellow (chrystaline) and I do not hesitate to express, in regard to these instruments, my entire satisfaction, and to declare that they are equal, if not superior to the best manufactured in Europe or this country, by the most celebrated makers." L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

"Messrs. William Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had lately an opportunity to try and test your new scale Grand as well as Square Pianos, I cannot refrain, besides reiterating all the occasion to say at a former period, from congratulating you on the important improvements you have introduced in the manufacture of Pianos. Your instruments combine all the qualities which are required to make a piano as perfect as possible, and fully deserve the great popularity they have gained all over the country. Yours truly, L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Compare Prices.

We would invite the attention of our readers, who may require anything in the Drug way, to the establishment of JOSEPH FLEMING, corner of the Diamond and Market street. It is the o dest establishment in the city, and the g eatsecret of his extensive business, is the fact that he makes it an invariable rule to keep such an extensive assortment of everything pertaining to his business, and his prices so low, that persons visiting his establishment cannot fail to be suited. His stock of medicinal liquors, for quality and variety, cannot be excelled in the city. He has everything in the patent medicine line, and at a small advance on the manufacturer's prices. His assortment of hair brushes and dressing combs are beautiful. Being a believer in the principle of quick sales and small profits, you ca n depend upon anything at his establishment on most reasonable terms. Give him a call and compare prices.

Prices of Dry Goods.

Prices of Dry Goods on Monday, January 30th, and the following week at Gardner & Schlette's 9 Market street: Heavy Canton Flannels, 50 cents; Wide Red and Yellow Flannel, 50 to 62½ cents; Heavy Barred Flannels, 90 cents; Undressed Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 37½ cents; Table Linen, 62½ cents; Plaid Mohair Dress Goods, 37½ cents; De'aines, 40 cents; Coburg Cloths, 62 cents; Balmoral Skirts, $2 75; All Wool Plaids, 87½ cents; Popl n Plaids, 87½ cents; French Merinoes, $1 50; Black Silk, $1 50; Best Kid Gloves, $1 75; Woolen Shawls, $5 50 to $10 50; Woolen Blankets, $10 to $12 50. We will sell at the above prices for one week only.

Bargains.

Those who would secure bargains in Ladies' Furs, Gents and Boys' Winter Hats and Caps, Ladies' and Mi ses' Hats, had better call without delay at the extensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, 124 Fifth street. At this establishment you will find the most extensive and varied assortment of the very latest styles to be found in any house in this city. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's first class Hat Establishment, No. 189 Wood street.

Samburg Wine.

Our druggists have just received a number of cases more of that most excellent and harmless beverage, Speer's Samburg Wine. Mr. Speer knows how to keep wine pure, and his wine, as a matter of public patronage. This wine has already become very popular, and seems to be gaining new friends daily.—*Portland Gazette.*

Bargains at M'Clelland's.

Muslins at extraordinary low prices; shawls and balmoral skirts a very cheap; flanne's—a good assortment at a reduction; heap skirts at less than manufacturer's prices. Everything at prices to suit the decline in goods. Private sales during the day, at 85 Fifth street.

Testimonial.

It is a rare thing that an entire Negro Minstrel Band express their opinion about Pianos. It is, therefore, very interesting to read the testimonials of an American Minstrel Band about Messrs. Pranlhans & Daughters, N. Y., incomparable Pianos.

Boots and Shoes.

Of every description, for ladies, misses, gents, boys' youths and children's wear, selling at private sale, at low prices, at M'Clelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street. Also ladies and gents gum felt water proof over shoes, gum sandals, &c., &c.

Impure Blood.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher is admitted to be the best Blood Purifier ever made. The genuine for sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Select Evening Class.

Mr. M. A. Newell will open a class for the instruction of a limited number of young men, on the 13th of February. For terms apply at No. 191 Penh street.

Liquorice Paste.

Ten cases reliable brands Liquorice Paste, just received by T. C. Jenkins, Commission Merchant, No. 239 Liberty street, Agent for this city.

The Pope's Encyclical.

The Boston *Pilot*, which is the Roman Catholic organ of that city, makes the following remarks on the recent encyclical letter of the Pope:

"The principles enunciated in the encyclical letter now before the Catholic world, are opposed to the teachings of the non-catholic press. It was to be expected, therefore, that their conductors and readers would quail under the searching truths promulgated by the Holy Father. If they were not amenable to the censures therein contained, they would not treat it as we shall presently see they have done. Before proceeding further, however, we desire to say it is understood that the letter was first suggested by the learned and pious Bishop of Perpignan, recently deceased. The same sainted prelate is said to have, by the Pope's command, drawn up the original draft of the letter. Copies were sent to all the most distinguished prelates of the Catholic Church, who were desired to communicate their views and comments to the Holy See. After the opinion of the 'elders' of the church had been taken—and to show how calmly and cautiously the Holy See proceeds in its sacred course, we may mention that this work has been in process for four years—the encyclical letter was duly given to the world in the form in which it appeared in our columns."

The *Pilot* charges that the common version of the encyclical is a "laborious and slanderous mistranslation," instigated by enmity to the Romish church, and expresses its own exalted opinion of the influence of the document as follows:

"It will have been seen by our readers that the letter deals with all the great heresies and dangerous extravagances of thought and action that characterize the age, and it strikes a direct and telling blow to the disorganizing influences that have dared to array themselves in opposition to established order and sacred institutions, that have their foundation in the divine law of right, and truth, and justice."

A BURNING THEATRE GRUSHES A CHURCH—SAD LOSS OF LIFE.—The Theatre Royal at Edinburgh, Scotland, was burned to the ground late in the afternoon of the 13th inst., having accidently caught fire while the performance was being lighted for the evening performance. All the persons in the building escaped, but by the falling of one of the walls there was a sad loss of life. North of the theatre there was a cloister of the Roman Catholic Church, and close to the walls of the theatre a small chapel. By the fall of the chimney the roof of the vestry of the chapel was crushed, and two men were injured—one fatally. Persons rushed in to save them, and among others was Mr. Lorimer, Dean of Guil. They were warned of their danger, when Mr. Lorimer said, "I'll try to save that man's life, and risk my own." Just at that moment the wall of the theatre fell, killing Mr. Lorimer and five other men, certainly, and perhaps others, whose bodies have not been recovered.

The Rebel Peace Commissioners—Their Status.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, the official rebel organ, defines the status of Messrs. STEVENS, CAMPBELL and HUNTER, by saying that Mr. BLAIR departed from Richmond for Washington "with an assurance that our President would be willing at any time, without any obstacle of form, to send agents or commissioners to Washington to confer about terms of peace. If informed in advance that the said commissioners would be received. On Mr. BLAIR'S second visit to Richmond he brought the consent of Mr. LINCOLN to receive and confer with any agents informally sent with a view to the restoration of peace. The three gentlemen who left on Sunday were thereupon selected by the President, and they have gone without formal credentials, and merely as informal agents, to see whether it be possible to place a conference for attaining so desirable a result." The same paper adds that if these eminent citizens fail, discordant counsels will be reconciled, and the factious and timid can no longer influence the South to hope for or expect peace save by the ordeal of war, with independence as its end and aim.

The Richmond *Whig* is pleased with the manner in which DAVIS has made the selection of Commissioners. It observes that "the choice of Mr. STEPHENS shows a proper regard for that sentiment in the country least satisfied with his administration. Mr. HUNTER represents the theories and doctrines on which the secession of these States was based, while Judge CAMPBELL may be taken as the exponent of those shades of opinion that lie between the extremes. They are gentlemen of such character and ability as to give dignity to the great mission on which they have gone, and of such fairness and moderation as to furnish assurance to the enemy that we are acting in good faith and with a sincere desire to accomplish a satisfactory settlement."

COMMANDER CHAPLIN AND THE DAI CHING.—The friends of this gallant young officer will be pleased to learn that himself and crew escaped capture, although it was out of their power to save the ill-fated Dai Ching. A letter received in the city yesterday, stated that being without any chart for rounding in the River Cumbabee, the vessel got hard aground on the 28th ult., when she was furiously assailed by a rebel battery and lay under heavy fire for several hours, fighting the enemy until but six rounds of ammunition was left. Just at this time a shot disabled the only gun, for which there was a single charge left, wounding three men. The letter is written from the United States ship New Hampshire, and does not state whether the Dai Ching was fired by Captain CHAPLIN'S order, or whether she was destroyed by the enemy.

NATIONAL BANK OF BLAIRSVILLE.—A National Bank has been organized in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa., of which William Maher, Esq., is President, and Samuel Ray, Esq., Cashier.

Late News Items.

Hon. John Covode is in Washington urging that dabbling in peace is injurious to recruiting and the Union Cause in this State.

By the explosion of a locomotive on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, four persons were killed instantly, and the engineer fatally. Three of the men were killed instantly, and one died at noon from injuries received.

The quantity of oil accumulated in the oil region waiting transportation to market, is said to be beyond precedent. This blockade at the wells is caused in part by the requisitions made on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad for cars at stations west of Corry. In one month, in 1864, the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad forwarded 92,271 barrels of oil; and for three consecutive months the average number of barrels forwarded over that road was 87,878. The largest number of barrels of oil carried over the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad in ten months in 1864, was 588,178 barrels, equal to an average of 58,818 barrels for each month.

It is proposed to start a daily paper in Chicago with a capital of $500,000, of which sum $200,000 have been subscribed. It is to be conducted by an Editorial Board of the company.

Jay Cooke & Co. anticipate receiving $2,000,000 per day when the 7-30 loans gets fully into the market.

The Boston *Post* remarks that it is now plain that the French Emperor, from the beginning, intended to despoil Mexico; and then begin the establishment of a series of colonies of France, from which to build again material wealth; and that the protection of French citizens in the collection of their civil debts was merely a blank pretension and a sheer impudence.

It is asserted that Mr. Seward attached great importance to the passage of the Constitutional Amendment as the initial point for negotiations for peace with Jeff. Davis on the basis of a reconstruction of the Union; that Davis, thus being lured off on the slavery question, at home and abroad, has intimated his readiness to give up his Confederacy as a hopeless cause.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States was *unanimously* ratified by both Houses of the West Virginia Legislature on Friday.

Burley, the Lake Erie raider, was delivered to the United States Provost Marshal by the Canadian authorities, at the Niagara Suspension Bridge, on Friday morning.

The subscriptions to the Everett monument fund, in Boston, amount now to $23,750 65.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the month of January, 1865, amounted to $30,178,529 89.

French Friendship.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I notice in your issue of Wednesday a highly eulogistic report of the Rev. J. S. C. Abbott's lecture of the previous evening. If your reporter had confined himself to admiration of the Reverend gentleman's rhetoric it would have all been well enough, but as he has not done so, and you by silence give consent to Mr. Abbott's ideas, I trust you will allow one of your readers to enter a protest.

That Napoleon the 1st, the royal *bigamist* of the first empire, was a saint, I shall not controvert for the reason that it has no special bearing at present upon our affairs. That the French were our friends in the revolution is doubtless true. It was their interest to be so, for we aided them in humbling the pride of their traditional enemy, England. But when we are called upon to endorse Napoleon the 3d and his present policy in Americans affairs, I object.

The French people may be incapable of self-government, and the Republic evolved from the revolutionary 1848 may have been inferior to the Empire, but when Mr. Abbott justifies the man who committed the twin crimes of perjury and murder to overthrow that Republic, I object. If it was right for Louis Napoleon to violate the confidence of a people and destroy a constitution he had sworn to defend and maintain, then it was right for Jeff. Davis, Floyd & Co., to plot treason in the Senate and Cabinet of the United States.

Mr. Abbott tells us that the usurpation of Napoleon was endorsed by a free ballot of the French people. Freedom, forsooth! Are we the freedmen of the bandit alternative—your vote or your life!

But to crown all, Mr. Abbott, in substance tells us that Napoleon's policy in Mexico is friendship to us and a benefaction to the Mexicans. Great Heavens! is there no such thing as right or wrong? Is it a benefaction to a nation to be the serfs of a scion of the House of Hapsburgh, and to have order and justice, religion and law at the beck and will of a foreign bristling soldiery?

Is it friendship to us to have a line of French bayonets flashed in our faces all along our southern borders? Is it friendship to us to have the richest gold and silver mines of the world plundered to fill Napoleon's coffers, and swell the already exorbitant power of France? Is it friendship to us to have the Gulf of California, a great naval depot on the Pacific, for French men of war? Is it friendship to us to have Republican institutions branded and labeled *failure* right under our noses?

The affirmative of these interrogatories is asserted by Mr. Abbott, and I object.

Louis Napoleon, at the present time, needs emissaries all over our land, and *has them*, and John S. C. Abbott is the ablest of them all. He is doubtless unwittingly such, but so much the worse for us, for there is no one more dangerous than an able man, *honestly* engaged in a wicked work.

PROTEST.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1.

CHRISTMAS AND NEWYEAR'S ON A SUNDAY.—The London *Standard* calculates that Christmas and New Year's fall on Sunday on an average once in seven years. The cycle is twenty-eight years (the days of the week multiplied by four, a bissextile period) within which period those holidays occur four times on a Sunday. Christmas day will happen on Sunday in the years 1870, 1881, 1887, and 1892—being six, eleven, six, and five respectively. One leap year occurs in the first period, and one in the third period completing the week in six years. Two leap years occur in the fourth period, completing the week in five years; while three leap years occur in the second period, completing the *fortnight* in eleven years, and leaping over the Sunday in 1876. The year 1892 will be the next in which the days of the week and of the month will correspond with 1861. An interruption to the regularity of the cycle will take place in 1900, which will not be a leap year.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified.

Resolutions Passed by a Party Vote.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.

SENATE—Mr. Bigham presented a protest from the citizens of McClure township against an increase of railway fare. Also, a petition of same citizens for the extension of their boundary.

The message of the Governor was read, informing the Senate that he had received official information of the passage of the amendment abolishing slavery. The joint resolutions ratifying the action of Congress in passing the amendment was adopted by fourteen yeas to eight nays.

Mr. Donovan offered resolutions stating that a loyal people will hail with delight any peace which has for its basis the restoration and perpetuation of the Union. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Session was occupied in the consideration of the joint resolutions ratifying the action of Congress in passing the amendment abolishing slavery. Several able and eloquent speeches were made by both parties, and the resolutions were adopted by a party vote. Adjourned.

PEACE!

What Will be Conceded to the Rebels.

REBEL COMMISSIONERS AT FT. MONROE.

The Peace Excitement in New York.

OPINIONS OF NEW YORK PAPERS

Rebel Views of the Movement.

Peace in the South Means Separation

Special to the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 3.

An editorial in the *Chronicle* attracts much attention, owing to the relations of that paper with the Administration. The following sentence occurs in large capital letters: "Let our own part, slavery being practically and constitutionally abolished, we are ready to concede everything else to heal our rifling bleeding country."

FORTRESS MONROE, February 2—Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, and other Confederate Peace Commissioners, arrived here this afternoon from City Point, in Lieut. Gen. Grant's dispatch steamer. Secretary Seward was on board the steamer River Queen, awaiting to receive them. Immediately upon the arrival of the Commissioners, both steamers proceeded down the stream in the direction of Newport News (6:15,) as the Louisiana leaves for Baltimore, the steamers are still out in the stream.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The peace excitement is still raging. There is much eagerness among politicians and gold operators to learn the progress of negotiations.

The *Herald* expresses its belief that Jeff. Davis is very near submission, and has no doubt that peace is near.

The *Tribune* says it does not know that the peace movement originated in an earnest, anxious desire for peace, on a basis just in itself and honorable to all concerned, and is inclined to think it is prosecuted in a kindred spirit.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in an article on peace says: We should be willing to possess our souls with equanimity until the three worthy gentlemen who have gone to Washington return. We are not of those who think that our talk and peace missions tend to demoralize the army. We don't believe that our gallant soldiers, who have braved slavery and famine for three years, are likely to be demoralized by peace talk. On the contrary we think it likely that they will be the first to understand in an authoritative manner from men like Vice President Stephens, Senator Hunter, and Judge Campbell, the full extent of degredation to which the enemy would reduce us by reconstruction. We believe that the people, who have so long misled us, will teach our people that the terms of the enemy are nothing less than unconditional surrender of the South to the will of the North, and that conquered, than live to recollect that we brought our ruin upon our own heads by deceptive reconstruction.

These views should encourage our people to renewed efforts, and nerve them to future conflict. They show us that we have brought the enemy to our own terms, and that all our previous time during the last four years would be even stop to talk about. Heretofore his language has been too parlous to treat on terms with traitors; but now he sends one, two and three missions, and has consented to permit Mr. Blair, who, three years ago, he turned back at Fortress Monroe. Here is considerable room for national improvement in the delegation from allegheny county that there is no reference to the introduction of the boring element, which has been introduced here to the disgrace of legislation, and for the information and pecuniary benefit of all who contemplate submitting their case for consideration and passage, it would state that there is neither necessity nor propriety in hiring any outsider to advocate their claims. One borer or another may with the Ohio River at its low stage, but for no certain bill, but I assure them that any such efforts would seriously diminish the prospects of its success.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD BILL.

National Railroad and Transportation Company.

On the 26th ult., Mr. Slack, from the Committee on Corporations, read the following "Act to incorporate the National Railroad and Transportation Company:"

Be it enacted, &c., "That William K. Nimick, Benjamin F. Jones, William M. Lyon, John H. Shoenberger, Alexander Bradley, J. Henry Jones and Springer Harbaugh, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to, and organize a company, in the manner and style of the National Railroad and Transportation Company, with power to purchase, lease, build, equip and maintain a railroad from the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, any railroad which now connects, or may hereafter connect with said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, for such term of years, and upon such conditions as may be agreed upon by the Board of Directors of this corporation and the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and such company, or others, companies as may desire to use the same English and one German paper in Allegheny.

Another advocate for increased remuneration has appeared here in the person of Colonel Espy, who believing that one cent a bushel on the coal transported over the little Saw Mill Run Railroad is inadequate to the use of the road by such large tonnage in the stream, at 5 cents (6:15,) as the Louisiana leaves for Baltimore, the steamers are still out in the stream.

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The bill to incorporate the Cambrian Mining Company proposes with a capital of one million dollars and privilege to increase to two millions. E. Southworth, Wm. H. Story, John J. Tyler and Edward Quintard as incorporators, to open and mine the coal, iron and other valuable minerals in the lands belonging to the Company in Cambria county, and to dispose of the same by sale or lease. The road shall not exceed ten miles in length, to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The said to be laid is not to exceed two thousand acres.

The Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Company have no objection to the proposed charter. Colonel Graham has offered a bill for the purpose. Messrs. William G. Crowell, J. A. Wright, Geo. H. Smith, Jacob Painter, Wm. Wade, Wm. H. Biddle, Jacob P. Jones, Israel Morris, John Scott, Robert Ashworth, W. M. Lyon and J. T. Bittenger, with their associates, successors, and the object is to manufacture iron into bar, sheet and steel, and also to re-manufacture the same into other shapes. One hundred thousand dollars, divided into six thousand shares, is to be the capital until such time as an increase may be deemed necessary, and the requisite amount paid in. The said Company shall have the privileges given to the right to purchase any patent right which the directors may deem excellent.

Among other astonishing facts noticed by your correspondent, is the one which convinces him that one Kelley, a member of the Constitutional borer, who is evidently living off of the innocent victims he plucks. There is so much humbug in the Legislature, the delegation from allegheny county that there is no room for it. Kelley is the individual

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Prospect of the Constitutional Amendment.

The assent of twenty-seven States is requisite to ingraft the Emancipation provision into the Constitution. Twenty-five, including Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and West Virginia, are known to be in favor, as their Legislatures are all present constituted. Three are Democratic, to wit, Delaware, Kentucky, and New Jersey. Twenty-two State Legislatures are now in session. Of the thirty-six States, twenty-eight, including Arkansas, Louisiana, and West Virginia, voted at the last election. It will be perceived that the speedy ratification of the amendment by the necessary two-thirds of the three last are included—is almost certain; without them, it is a question that involves some delay at least.

New York Politics.

In New York it appears to be taken for granted that Senator MORGAN'S seat is to be vacated by the appointment of that gentleman to the head of the Treasury Department. The canvass for the Senatorship has become quite animated, and, according to a correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, HENRY J. RAYMOND, Representative elect from the Sixth District, has the inside track. He is said to be supported by Mr. SEWARD'S friends, while the opposition, or radicals, will, it is supposed, unite on HORACE GREELEY or PRESTON KING. Mr. RAYMOND, it is said, is not a willing candidate, but prefers his seat in the House.

Our Mineral Wealth.

It is estimated that the United States possesses over one thousand millions of acres of public land. They own, also, two million acres of gold and silver bearing land. The one thousand million acres include none but lands that are susceptible of cultivation, and are therefore worth, even at the Government price, twelve hundred million dollars. Mineral lands are more valuable, and the two million acres of gold and silver lands can be estimated, without exaggeration, at eight hundred million dollars. This property alone, then, is worth two hundred million dollars, nearly enough to pay the whole war debt.

The above paragraph we find circulating in the papers, and peop e read it, no doubt, with great satisfaction, because it demonstrates our ability to pay the National Debt and continue on the high road of prosperity. They should reflect, however, that without adequate protection, by a tariff on importations, the immense riches here held up to view, will be like an exhaustless treasure to which there is no key, and that is consequently without real value.

Of the mineral wealth here spoken of, iron is the leading item. There is no fact that stands out so prominently in the history of our mineral development, as that which connects our prosperity with the tariff and its changes. We do not stop to give the figures. So recent is experience, as well calculated has it been to be retained, that no man of the least claim to intelligence can have forgotten how fearful has been the crash to the industry and capital of the country, whenever the insanity of legislation by Congress has led to a return to the fatal scheme of free trade.

It is a delusion that will prove disastrous, to suppose that our mineral wealth will avail us a farthing if it is not protected from the competition of other countries. It will be wealth in no just sense, without such protection. The intrinsic will depreciate to base alloy; but one touch of wisdom will restore its value.

It is to this source of wealth—or what may be such—that we turn our eyes. On it we base our calculations; but we defeat them all, if we fail to afford protection. Not only will the iron interest be ruined if, instead of manufacturing at home we go abroad, but every interest will be correspondingly depressed. The necessary result will be, that the sources of revenue to the Treasury will be dried up, and no new ones will have been opened.

The mineral wealth of this country requires no other protection than that which wise legislation, with reference to the wants of the Treasury, and the application of reason as to the manner of obtaining it, will afford. It is not, therefore, a question of protection to the iron or any particular interest, but how shall the national debt be paid, the Government saved from embarrassment, our standing and faith maintained? No such narrow view as special legislation confines the question, though unfortunately some may undertake to make it so appear. The only true light in which to view the question is with reference to the obligations imposed by the war. Here is the key that will unlock the mineral riches of the nation, open the door to the source of endless wealth and solve the problem of the nation's future.

A NEW COUNTY OFFICER.—Senator BIGHAM, we are informed by our correspondent at Harrisburg, is preparing a bill creating an officer in this county to be known as the Superintendent of the Jail, in view of the fact that Sheriff STEWART asks for an increase of salary or to be relieved of the guardianship of prisoners. Had we a self-supporting prison system, an officer such as that proposed might prove a necessity, but under our present mode of guarding prisoners we do not see what is to be gained by the change. A Sheriff STEWART, a gentleman of integrity and capacity, cannot afford (and we do not know that he can) to assume the great responsibility of guarding and maintaining the malefactors in our county prison for the small salary of $1,000 per annum, where is the responsible man to be found that will do it? The Sheriff is compelled to pay a jailor and turnkey out of this sum, which leaves him $400 as remuneration for the great responsibility he is held to. If any change is to be made at all, would it not be better to return to the old system of allowing the Sheriff not only to guard the prisoners, but to feed them and provide for their personal wants. Two successive grand juries have condemned the present manner of maintaining prisoners, and a return to the old system would be preferable to attempting a new one that might fail as miserably as the one now pursued. Increase the Sheriff's salary to something commensurate with the importance of his trust and enable him to maintain the prisoners properly, and there will be less cause for complaint by grand juries.

PROPER CREDIT.—Although the Constitutional Amendment would not have passed the House but for the votes of half a dozen Democratic members, it by no means follows that the party has abandoned its pro-slavery ground. On the contrary, these few votes are but exceptions; the party adheres to the friendship it has evinced for slavery, and would not only have defeated the Amendment in the House, but is doing everything in its power to prevent the ratification of it by the State Legislatures. Such is the fact in this State, and we do not doubt it will prove to be the fact in every other. The battle has not been fought out, for the enemy has not grounded arms.

NEW YORK QUOTA REDUCED.—President LINCOLN has assented to the proposition of the New York Senatorial Committee, relative to a reduction of the quota of that State. It is proposed to defer for further consideration say sixteen thousand of the revised quota, the reduction to be deducted *pro rata* from the various districts of the State. This is to be carried out by a deduction of twenty-five per cent. from the quotas of each county in the State, as assigned January 24th.

THE PRODIGAL'S EXAMPLE.—The question is, is the North in a frame of mind that fits it for applying the principle, illustrated by the parable of the Prodigal Son, to the rebels? Accepting the editorial of the Washington *Chronicle*, as a *feeler*, such is the inclination of the President and Mr. SEWARD, who appear to be managing the question of peace as though the time for killing the fatted calf was at hand. The question is, shall he be killed now?

General Intelligence.

Prominent Cincinnatians will give a grand amateur performance of Hamlet, for the benefit of soldiers' families, on Monday evening next, at Pike's Opera House. Lieut. Governor Anderson, of Ohio, will appear as Hamlet, supported by other well-known and prominent citizens. At an auction sale of seats on Wednesday night, Mr. James Watson, of the Henrie House, paid for the choice seat a premium of $760, or ten dollars more than Genin, of New York, paid for the choice seat at Jenny Lind's first concert. Other seats brought a premium of $50, $25, $12 50, $10, and so on. The price of tickets is one dollar.

The extensive tobacco manufactory of Van Etta, Friedman & Co., Chicago was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, together with the stock, embracing 150 hogsheads of leaf tobacco, 100 hogsheads of medium quality, and 60 hogsheads of stem tobacco, in addition to a quantity of manufactured. The wholesale iron store of Jones & Laughlin, iron manufacturers of this city, suffered from the great heat, and a stock of sheet iron was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at over $250,000.

The population of Detroit, Michigan, is estimated at 67,400.

A bill has been reported favorably in the Pennsylvania Legislature, to compel the city councils of Philadelphia to purchase land in the Schuylkill for a public park. When will Pittsburgh have a park?

Two ingenious citizens of Springfield, Mass., have got a patent for an apparatus by which the street lamps of a whole city can be lighted instantaneously by means of an electric battery.

The editor of a denominational paper at the West says:—"A man needs grace to edit a religious paper properly at any time, but especially when he has the rheumatism."

Mr. Frank Lawler's letters from Richmond to the London *Times* are so often intercepted that each one published is said to cost the proprietors of the *Times* a hundred and fifty pounds.

The corporation of the city of St. John, New Brunswick, has subscribed $400,000 to the stock of the European and North American Railway Company. This amount, with the Government subsidy of $10,000 per mile and the individual subscriptions, insures the building of the line from St. John City to the Maine boundary.

According to the report of the Adjutant General of Wisconsin, the State, up to December 19, had contributed 77,421 men to the war. The State has now 42,163 men in the service. Of the troops sent to the field, 66,144 were three years' men, 9,102 two years' men, and the residue for shorter service.

A company of forty-three women recently attempted to flee from the bonds of Mormonism in Utah, but they were overtaken and carried back to their masters. It is said that the females in Utah are becoming so determined to escape from their degrading bondage, that a crisis in Mormon affairs will necessarily come soon.

Paris newspapers, as a general rule, make sad work with English names and titles. In a list of deaths of distinguished personages during the year 1864, in the portion devoted to the United States, the first "distinguished personage" on the list is "Stephen Foster, a distinguished composer, a single one of whose compositions, 'Old Fox at Home' yielded him seventy-five thousand francs." Among other distinguished personages delineted are mentioned "Josua Giddinks," "the Major-General Leonidas, Ex-Bishop of Louisiana," "John Quincy, one of the founders of the American Republic," "J. Surville *le celebre* Manhattan," &c.

A French letter carrier, a few days since, lost $2,000 in bank notes, which had been confided to him to get cashed. The fear of being charged with theft led him to hang himself. Within one hour of his death the notes, which had been found, were restored to their owner.

The *Gazette de la Croix* draws an interesting portrait of M. de Bismark. Every morning this astonishing minister makes an early breakfast of half a lobster, two bottles of wine, a piece of cheese and bread in proportion. M. de Bismark enjoys a good digestion and an excellent character.

The Warren, O., *Chronicle* says a gentleman of that place has a natural barometer, which consists of a live frog, that lives in a glass jar, which is kept half full of water. A small three round ladder is placed upright in the jar, and in dry or fair weather his froghship performs quietly on the ladder, but when the atmosphere indicates a storm, he drops to the bottom of the jar and acts as though he felt himself at home in the mud. Inasmuch as he has a dainty palate and will only eat flies, spiders, bugs, and other live insects, and when that species of game is scarce at this season, the amphibious gentleman is enjoying a protracted fast.

We learn from the Mahoning, O., *Register* that a company is being formed in Youngstown for the purpose of cultivating cotton, upon lands in that and contiguous growing lands, in some part of the South. Government, in order to promote the production of this important article, offers inducements in these lands of a very advantageous nature. Northern enterprise, last season, cultivated many thousand acres, which paid a profit heretofore unknown in husbandry. The company proposes to commence operations on the ensuing season, and to have its affairs managed by an agent experienced in the business, who shall be interested in the profits of the undertaking.

General Grant, Captain Fox and other officers have returned from Fort Fisher. They found it completely riddled by shot and shell. General Grant expressed the opinion that it could not have been carried, if the naval fire had not dismounted all the guns on the side assaulted by the soldiers. Numerous circumstances tend to confirm this opinion, and that the rebels supposed that the main attack was made by the sailors and marines, and were not properly prepared for Terry's assault on the other side. Curiously as the fort is, the gentlemen are of opinion that it was not finished according to the original plan.

A petition has been started in the New York Legislature, asking the President to remove Provost Marshal Gen. Fry. It is being extensively signed by members, Senators and others. A great many people would be glad to put their names to such a petition.

Germany seems to be getting into hot water again from the inability of Austria and Prussia to agree upon the disposition of their Danish prey, and from fresh symptoms on the part of the Berlin radicals to renew the constitutional dispute which was adroitly smothered for a time by the Holstein war.

Under the policy of concentration which Grant is steadily carrying out, it is expected that he will draw around Richmond, both Meade, Sherman and Sheridan, not less than two hundred thousand effective men. It is said that General Couch's command is among the reinforcements sent to Grant by Gen. Thomas.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week ending January 30, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$8,381,973	$3,171,842	$5,416,661
Prev. reported	10,369,339	10,015,930	14,900,511
Since Jan. 1	$18,751,312	$13,187,472	$20,317,172

The Portland *Press* has consulted its almanac and announces that this year there will be six eclipses—two of the sun two of the moon, one of Jeff. Davis, and one of his rebellion. The eclipses of the sun occur on the 25th of April and 19th of October; those of the moon on the 11th of April and 21st of October; and the other two at a convenient season, and long to be defined.

It is said that the Rebels turned over to Gen. Sherman, in and about Savannah, two hundred and eighty-six serviceable cannon.

The bill for the employment of negroes in their armies, passed the rebel House of Representatives on Saturday.

It is said that Lee's nomination as General-in-Chief was to have been sent into the rebel Senate on Monday last, by President DAVIS.

A correspondent writing from Eastport, Mississippi, under date of January 21st, says: A reconnoissance from General Thomas' army at Eastport, showed that the main portion of Hood's force was, on the 20th ult., at Tupelo, Mississippi. On the appearance of the Union troops before Corinth, some four hundred rebels quartered there evacuated after burning the railroad depot and Tishemingo House. Between thirty and forty of them were captured.

An order has been issued by the military authorities in Missouri for the banishment from that State of the wives and children of all men in the rebel military service.

The rebel General Shelby was defeated at Dardenville, Arkansas, on the 14th ult., and obliged to evacuate the place.

Military Movements.

All the steamers at Cairo were taken possession of by the Government on the 30th ult., and taken up the Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland, for the transportation of troops and stores. Steamers on the Ohio have been impressed for this movement, which is said to be a large one, and to include a large part of SHERMAN'S army.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says it is rumored that General ROSENCRANS has been assigned to an important command.

GOV. FENTON has issued an address to the people of New York, wherein he refers sharply to the action at Washington, in connection with the draft, the following being a sample paragraph:

Upon a thorough review of the premises it seemed conclusive to me that the basis upon which the quotas, as assigned at Washington, was to be filled, was erroneous, inasmuch as if practically required those localities which had filled their former quota with one year men to furnish all the men to fill the present call.

Concerning the authorship of the Hulsemann letter, which has been attributed to Mr. Everette, the Boston *Traveller* says that, before his death, John Taylor, Mr. Webster's farm steward, stated that he sat with Mr. Webster in his room at Franklin, N. H., from eight o'clock one evening until half-past four next morning, while the great statesman was drafting the celebrated Hulsemann letter, part or most of which letter was read piece-meal to Mr. Taylor as it was composed.

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON

Preached by the Rev. R. LEE, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in Lawrenceville, Pa.

TEXT.—1st John 5th, 7th.—"For there are three that bear record in Heaven—the Father, The Word, and The Holy Ghost, and these Three are One."

That every effect must have an adequate cause, that every design proves the existence of a competent designer, are familiar truths. Suppose a very respectable looking old gentleman should purchase a paper from a newsboy, and after refusing the offered change should thus address him, "My boy, you are mistaken in your opinion about the origin of this sheet. The paper always existed; the black material we call ink is a natural production; by a wonderful consatenation of events the metal sprang from the mine, formed itself into types, attracted the sable fluid, and by a nice arrangement of attraction and repulsion worked off this product. You are certainly too much of a man to be led astray by the mere names of printer, pressman, news, &c., it is all the work of chance, or the labor of natural laws, which may or may not be eternal."

Poor old man! Who would listen, and for another dime would submit to another infliction, but is he convinced? Yes, he is convinced of the lunacy of his benevolent friend—will point him out to his companions as droll or silly, but harmless. Such a man should not be arrested as a corruptor of the youth, for every youth carries within his own breast an antidote to such poison. The atheist cannot convince a savage, cannot convince himself, except occasionally, that this grand universe was called into existance by chance; that the billions of designs all exist without a designer, a first cause, a God. The fool may say in his heart there is no God, but never in his head. He may wish it but never can believe it.

The doctrine of the Trinity, however, is above reason—undiscoverable by reason alone—is a matter of revelation purely. The clover leaf, would never have taught it to St. Patrick. Many things may illustrate it, but for the first knowledge of the fact that there are three persons in the Godhead—Father, Son and Holy Ghost—we are indebted to the bible. To the law and the testimony, therefore, we appeal.

Gen. 1st chapter, 1st verse: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." In the original it is Elohim, the Gods created the heavens and the earth. Why use the plural number? Gods. After listening to all that is said about the superior dignity of the plural number over the singular; after admitting that this verse, of itself, could not be presented as demonstration of a plurality of persons in the Godhead; we yet venture the assertion that many a Bible reader, after reading other passages, will refer back to this—the first verse of the record—as a singular intimation of a plurality of persons in the one Godhead. That Unitarians have ever considered the use of the plural as an unpleasant fact, is proved from the amount of ingenuity displayed in their attempts to weaken its force. While the noun is plural, "Gods," the verb, "made," is in the singular form, i. e. plurality of persons, one God!

But what means the 26th verse of the same chapter, where God says: "Let us make man in our own image, after our likness." With whom was he consulting. With the angels? How do we certainly know that angels then existed? And if so, what assistance would they render Him in making man? Adopt the word, "and God said, let us angels make man after our image." This either raises the angels to an equality with God, or it asks himself to their level, therefore we refuse the explication. It would do no violence to say "Let us Father, Son and Holy Ghost, a piece of God, make man in our image," and therefore we adopt it as the meaning of the passage.

Gen. iii, 22: "And the Lord said, Behold the man has become as one of us." Us whom? Angels? No, for the reason assigned above. Us, the plurality of persons, and the passage is easily explained.

Genesis, chap. xi: Men began to build the tower of Babel, "And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower." And he said, "Let us go down and there confound their language, so the Lord scattered them abroad," &c. Now will you say that God addressed the angels, or the spirits of Adam, Abel and Noah, and said let us angels and spirits go down? Oh, no, you will not, but the next step, you will say, was Lord Jehovah saw men building. That in saying "let us go down," he intimates a plurality of persons. Be it so, and we follow. That Lord Jehovah scattered man over the face of the earth, "for there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, and these bear record on one." But in the next verse we grant that a plurality of persons in the Godhead only is intimated, and that they do not determine whether there are two, three, seven, or some other number, but our text says there are three. Let us then turn your attention to other passages, seeking for the number of persons.

Numbers vi, 24: "There is the blessing with which Moses, the man of God, authoritatively blessed the tribes. The Lord bless thee and keep thee. The Lord make his face shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift his countenance upon thee and give thee peace." Here Jehovah's name is mentioned three times—not seven, or any other number. Again, there appears to be a significance of the peculiar work ascribed to the persons of the Trinity, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee." God the Father being Preserver. "The Lord make his face to shine upon thee and be gracious to thee. God the Son brings grace out of Christ. God is a consuming fire. The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee and give thee peace. The Spirit, the dove, the Comforter bestows peace. There are addressed Father Son and Holy Ghost. A certain learned Jew of the 12th Century, was so struck with this Mosaic blessing, that he embraced the faith of Christ. His writing is that the apostolic blessing, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God the Father, and the Communion of the Holy Spirit be with you, how similar to the Mosaic blessing—only a full explanation of it. Grace coming through Christ, love from God, and communion, i. e. peace through the Spirit. Moses and the apostles teach the Three, one God.

But why argue, or present passages—why not come to demonstration? Jesus Christ comes to Jordan; is baptised; lo, the heavens are opened, the Spirit, like a dove, lights upon Him; a voice is heard from heaven, this is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased, hear ye Him. We look at our Jesus; we see that Holy Dove; we hear that voice. Father and Son. John the beloved disciple whispers what we hear and see—"There are Three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these Three are One"—i. e. we see two of the persons, hear the third, and John tells us that the Three are the Trinity—Three one God.

We many cavil at this; say they cannot—they will not believe it. Never did Jesus leave a given Saviour to his disciples. Go into all the world, preach the gospel to every creature, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. I think it not robberty to be equal with God; and the Holy Ghost will also confirm your words with a power that none of your enemies can either gainsay or resist.

We might add here that when Isaiah saw the glory of Christ and spake of him, he heard the seraphims say: "Holy! Holy! Holy! is the Lord of Hosts." The posts of the door moved at the grandeur of the sound, as the seraphims cried one to another, Holy is the Lord; the whole earth is full of His glory.

The names, the titles, the attributes, the words and the works of God are applied to the Son and Holy Ghost, so that somehow the divinity of the Spirit is not so frequently assailed as the divinity of Christ. This may be because men are more familiar with the person of Christ than they are with that of the Spirit. Or that, somehow, they dread to combat Him as much as against the Father, as his claims rudely. Or it may be, that because Jesus Christ became man, they are averse to recognizing him as God. For some reason, or none, the divinity of Christ is denied by some who yet love to style themselves Christians. They say, he was man. So do we. So far we are allied; the one is no ground for dispute. He was born of the Virgin Mary, eat, drank, wept and died; this we all believe. But He was, lord is, also God, equal with the Father. This is denied, therefore we proceed to furnish the proof.

The pre-existence of Christ is alluded to frequently in the Bible, showing how they err who simply regard Him as only man.

Prov. x, 2—"When he gave to the sea His decree that the water should not pass his commandment, when he appointed the foundations of the earth, then was I by Him, as one brought up with him." I pray you, of whom spoke Solomon? of himself? or of some other man? From this Scripture we preach Jesus.

John i.—"In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God. All things were made by Him, and without him was not anything made which was made." The word, then, is the wisdom of Solomon.

Probably few would be hardy enough to question the testimony of Jesus, and he says: "Before Abraham was, I am. I and my Father are one." Certain Jews in Judea, ready to stone Him for this, but that did not disprove either His past or present equality with God. Is He not worth His sufferings? Behold what are made known. Isaiah foretells it as though it were accomplished—ix, 6, "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulders, and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, Mighty God, and Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace." Now the man who can explain these words, and deny the divinity of Christ may say with Talleyrand "That words were invented to conceal ideas." His ingenuity will secure him from further molestation.

The angel Gabriel, announcing the birth of Christ after it had taken place, says, "Unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord," i. e. the anointed, the Jehovah. Either Jesus is divine or the prophet and the angel are falsifiers, or at the very least, most unfortunate in the choice of terms.

His whole life shows his divinity and humanity. 2d Cor. viii, 9, "He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be rich." Now, as a man, when was he rich? When he was born in a stable, and cradled in a manger? When he could say, "Foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." Was it when he was forsaken of his disciples, crucified between two thieves, and laid in a borrowed sepulchre? Oh, when was Jesus rich? Do you say he was rich in goodness and miraculous power? Then when was he in this respect poor? As if to meet this quibble, his manifestations of miraculous power grew as the end drew nigh. At first he turns water into wine, then he heals the sick, casts out devils, and works many miracles, until he raises at last one dead four days. When did he become poor? Certainly not when he rose from the dead, and ascended into Heaven, and sent down the Holy Ghost according to His promise. But how beautifully true the passage when you say He was rich before the world was, the brightness of His Father's glory, the express image of His person. But for our sakes He left heaven, became poor, yea, obedient, to the death of the cross. Here we have:

First—The Riches of Christ.

Second—The poverty of Christ.

Third—The reason why he forsook the first and chose the second.

Deny the precious existence and divinity of Christ, and you must admit that the passage is false, or give to it some very unnatural interpretation, or do with it as some do with our text, call it an interpolation. Inspired men acknowledge and claim for Him divinity: Says Paul: "Let all the Angels of God worship Him." Then Peter filled with the Holy Ghost, said: "Be it known unto you, that by the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth whom ye crucified, even by Him doth this man stand before you whole." "I can do all things," says Paul, "through Christ strengthening me." Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation? I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. Any of the apostles would have lived or died for Him. Any one of us would esteem it our highest glory to do so. If Jesus is a man only, this is the grossest idolatry. If his God-head only may honor the Son even as we honor the Father, and "if any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maranatha." He claims Divinity Himself—"All power is given unto me in Heaven and earth." I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. "I, John, fell at His feet as dead, and He laid His right hand upon me, saying unto me, Fear not, I am he that liveth and was dead, and behold I am alive forevermore, Amen! and have the keys of hell and of death." Not only John, but all the heavenly host worshipped the Lamb, which worship the Lamb received, so that either there is idolatry in heaven, or Jesus Christ is God.

Look at the miracles of Moses and the Prophets, comparing them with those of Christ—not what the kind of miracles wrought, or at the number, but at the different mode of performing them. With the exception, perhaps, of bragging Balaam, none of them claim any power except from the Lord; and the Prophets perform their miracles in such a way that no reader imagines that the man works them himself. Elisha raised the dead, but he says, "I pray Thee, O Lord, let this child's soul come into him again." You can see throughout that God is the agent, the power—man only the instrument, the humble means. Moses, who wrought more miracles than they all—the greatest of the Prophets—was the meekest, and felt and acknowledged his unworthiness. Once he forgot himself and said, "Must I bring water from this rock, ye rebels?" But lost for Canaan because he gave not the glory to God, nor could He with all his importunity obtain a remission of his punishment—he died before his people had crossed Jordan. But "my father worketh hitherto," exclaims Jesus, "and I work." How terribly would this expression annoy all but God. How much heavier would his doom be than that of Moses, for his far more presumptuous fault. But he spoke truth and acted in accordance with it. Do just what he says, exclaims his mother to the servants of Cana in Galilee. Fill the water pots, he commands, and they fill them up to the brim. Draw out now and bear it to the Governor of the feast, and they bear it to Him. Wine!

"This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth His glory, and His disciples believed in Him." There is no mention in the narrative of anything which would intimate that Jesus did not do the miracle himself. His mother, the servants, and all were aware of the fact, felt that He was himself fully competent to the task, and it fixed the faith of the disciples in Him. He touched the bier, and they that bear it stood still. "Young man, I say unto thee, arise!" Lazarus! come forth! Peace—be still—and immediately there was a great calm." Here is Jesus, who thought it no wrong to be equal with God.

Think it not strange that He raised the dead. He raised himself. "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." "I have power to lay down my life, and I have power to take it again." "I am the resurrection and the life. All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man, and come forth." Yea, "I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish. The Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment to the Son, and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth the sheep from the goats." We must admit the divinity of Christ, or else take the position that a man has all the attributes of God, and yet is only man. We know nothing of anything except by its qualities.

When false witnesses were sought against Jesus none could be found to suit, except one who declared that Jesus had said that if they would destroy the temple, he would raise it in three days. They either pretended not to know, or did not know, that He meant His own body. They charge him with blasphemy and sacrilege, for none but the Christ could dare do such a work. The High Priest puts him upon his oath: "I adjure thee by the living God to tell us whether thou be the Christ the Son of God." All eyes are upon Him. His human life depends upon His answer: "Jesus saith unto him, thou hast said, nevertheless I say unto you, hereafter ye shall see the Son of Man sitting upon the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven." You know that God is judge of all the earth; so am I, as you shall one day see. The High Priest rent his clothes at such blasphemy. We with Thomas believe, exclaiming: "My Lord and my God!"

Men may call one who has all the titles, words, works, and attributes of God, a mere creature. We accept Him as our Christ, and will worship him equally with the Father and Spirit, and when He shall raise us up at the last day, and give unto us eternal life, we will forever say, worthy is the lamb that was slain to receive worship and honor and power, for he is King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

Personal.

John Steel, the wealthy oil man, reported to have recently died in Philadelphia, from the kick of a horse, is said to be one of the proprietors of Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, and still living.

Chauncey Vibbard, Superintendent of the Pacific Railroad, late of the New York Central, receives a salary of $10,000 a year.

Lieutenant Cushing's brother-officers nickname him the "Duke of Albemarle."

The gallant Rosecrans is now sojourning at his home at Yellow Springs, Ohio, not having been relieved of his command.

General Lewis Wallace has been relieved from command of the Maryland department at his own request, and Brigadier General Morris, for several years in command at Fort Mc-Henry, has been appointed to take his place, and is now in Baltimore. All the staff of General Wallace, including Colonel Woolly and Captain Wiegel, excepting Major Ross, will continue under Gen. Morris, as heretofore.

London papers contradict the report of the marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and stigmatize it as an absurd rumor. It is difficult to see the absurdity. The brother of the Princess Mary long since married a commoner; a nephew of the Queen has likewise married a commoner, and the wife of the present time living the widow of the Duke of Sussex, who also married a commoner.

DIED:

DICKSON.—Wednesday morning, February 1st, THOMAS DICKSON, Sr., in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Smithfield M. E. Church, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, on Saturday next, February 4th. Services will commence at two o'clock, p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend. 2t

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.
Pure Medicinal Liquors.

For Medicinal purposes only but the best, for the common and ordinary grades of Liquors are essentially injurious.

For the Finest Medicinal Liquors.
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors.

Go to McCLARRAN & CO.'s Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, where you will also find a splendid stock of

Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles. At
N. McCLARRAN & CO.'S, Druggists.
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
Agents for Boyle's celebrated Pile Cure.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers Mechanics, and all classes of our people, is called to the advantages of the

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,
AND
10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS.

The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and DESIRABILITY of those Securities, will at once COMMEND THEM to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing, by obtains a good paying investment, but performs a sacred and impo tant duty in thus sustaining the United States government. The 7-30's are in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5,000 and FULL COMMISSION ADDITIONAL IN GOLD is paid to ALL PURCHASERS, no matter how large or small the amount of Bonds purchased.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier. ja30-tf

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, No 24 Fifth street. This Institution will be open for the reception of students on Monday, the 6th of February. Terms, $25 per Session. Free students are received if their inability to pay is vouched for by two respectable citizens. T. W. BRADWOOD, Principal.
MARY J. GREIG, Head Teacher.
ja28-6t

FIFTY ACRES ON PIT HOLE—

About three miles above the
300 Barrel Flowing Well,
Just struck on the Helmden Farm. Price, $20,000.
Also, other desirable property. For sale by
SIMONDS, LUTTON & CO.,
ja26-2w-eod Real Estate Agents, Titusville, Pa.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Shoulders,
Sides,
Leaf Lard and Grease,
Dried Beef. For sale by
TOWNSEND & LONG,
Packers, No. 12 Fourth street.
fe1-tf

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE Rev. Mr Bonham has been persuaded to remain here another week, and will officiate at St. Peter's Church to-morrow morning and evening.

☞ UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching every Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. S. Washington, at the Church, Grant street near the corner of Sixth, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The public are respectfully invited to attend. fe3-3in-eve

☞ RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE fifty-fifth anniversary of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the Thirty-second Anniversary of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of this city, will be celebrated in the C. P. Church, on Sixth street, between Smithfield and Wood, on Sabbath morning, the 5th inst, at 10½ a. m., by a historical sermon by the pastor, Rev. S. T. Stewart, from Numbers, 23d chapter, 23d verse. The public are invited to at end.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A CUPOLA FAN FOUR feet in diameter. Inquire of D. DeHAVEN & SON, 47 Federal st., Allegheny city. fe4-6t

MECHANICS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. from the profits of this Bank for the last three months, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representative, on or after the 16th inst.
fe4-6t J. G. MARTIN, Cashier.

BOARDS.

50,000 feet one inch white pine Boards, unloading on Grant street lot, Penna. Railroad, and for sale by
GEORGE BINGHAM,
fe4-3t Adams Express office.

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.
Dr. J. M. LINDSEY'S celebrated
BLOOD SEARCHER,
For all impurities of the blood, wholesale and retail at
fe4 FULTON'S Drug Store.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

An Engine having 8-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, with boiler, &c., in complete running order, suitable for Oil purposes. Also, a lot of 2 and 3-inch maple lumber. Inquire at Bellows Factory of
J. B. & S. MAXWELL & CO.,
fe3-3teod 177 Jackson st., Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOTEL and appurtenances, in the Borough of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa. The property includes a large two story brick Tavern, out-houses, stables, and a lots of vacant ground, situated in the centre of the busine s part of the town. All the furniture of the Hotel will be sold with the property. The property can be examined by calling upon D. L. Chambers, John Maher or Thomas Kirk, in the absence of the proprietor.
fe4-2t DAVID WILLIAMS.

WET GOODS.

THREE CASES
Merrimack and Sprague Prints,
Slightly damaged by water.
For sale low, by the piece, at
J. D. RAMALEY'S,
fe4-1t No. 336 Liberty street.

LOW PRICES ASKED FOR
MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WOOLENS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BOOST AND SHOES,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
AT
McClelland's Auction House,
55 FIFTH STREET.
fe4

THE DALTON
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINE.
The Crowning Triumph in Mechanism
KNITS UPWARDS 30 DIFFERENT KINDS OF APPAREL.
A Yard of Plain or Ribbed Work Knit in ten minutes.

We have most flattering testimonials from all parts of the country testifying to their superiority for manufacturing and family purposes. They are peculiarly adapted for benevolent societies and Institutions. Send for Circular and Samples, or call and see them in operation.

WESTEEN AGENCY,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
fe4 E. P. CARPENTER.

MUSIC.

Card No. 1—January 24.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH:

In reply to a card signed by persons who figure in certain testimonials as self-styled highest musical authorities in the country, we had only our card reprinted, requesting all persons to compare facts with facts, and to make their own conclusions. In regard to the low insinuations as to our boat ess standing, we have only to say that if the character, honor and integrity of these individuals is at no lower ebb than our business capacity, it will be passed everywhere as perfect gentlemen. But if this is not the case, they have certainly not be the pliable means of those incomparable musicians and artists, who have used their infernal machine step, to exalt themselves to the *imaginary* height of incomparable superiority. They would also not have the impudence to father the testimonials to be *printed in Pittsburgh papers without these alterations which they cowardly* (or *judiciously*) *withheld* from being *made in New York papers.* In New York papers the word "incomparable," &c., are withdrawn—not so in Pittsburgh. Can there be stronger evidences to justify everything we say?

See card in advertising columns.

J. M. HOFFMANN,
Of Hoffmann, Hoene & Co

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the whole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

OFFICIAL QUOTAS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—In assigning the sub-district quotas under the call of December 19, 1864, the net quota of the district is first multiplied by three, which gives the number of years of service required to be furnished; to this is added the excess years of service furnished by the district under the call of July 18, 1864; then, as the number enrolled in the district (9,447) is to the net quota of the district multiplied by three, and the excess of years furnished under call of July 18, 1864, (6,820) added, so is the number enrolled in the sub-district to the number of years required, increased by its excess; from which deduct the excess of years of service which the sub district has furnished, and divide the remainder by three, to find the quota of the sub district.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	No. Enrolled in Sub-District.	Gross Quota.	Excess furnished by Sub District.	Excess furnished by Ward or Township.	Net Quota, or No. of Years service required.	No. of Years service furnished by Districts.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.						
First Ward	540	387	65	32	107	
Second Ward	537	385	67	318	106	
Third Ward	709	509	82	427	142	
Fourth Ward	831	596	228	368	123	
Manchester	309	222	33	189	63	
McClure Tp	162	116	42	74	25	
Ross Tp	147	105	13	92	31	
Ohio Tp	108	77	30	47	16	
Sewickley Tp	44	32	19	12	4	
Sewickley Borough	67	50	14	36	12	
Marshall Tp	43	31	7	24	8	
Franklin Tp	53	38	7	31	10	
McCandless Tp	81	58	7	51	17	
Pine Tp	66	47	17	30	10	
Richland Tp	50	36	10	19	6	
Hampton Tp	60	41	5	39	13	
Shaler Tp	195	140	27	113	38	
Reserve Tp	115	81	3	78	26	
Duquesne Borough	175	126	18	108	36	
Sharpsburg Borough	142	89	17	63	21	
Indiana Tp	198	142	19	123	41	
West Deer Tp	71	51	9	42	14	
East Deer Tp	90	64	15	49	16	
Parentum Borough	71	51	10	41	14	
Fawn Tp	46	33	12	21	7	
Harrison Tp	18	13	.....	13	4	
BUTLER COUNTY.						
Buffalo Tp	82	60	3	57	19	
Clinton Tp	66	48	6	42	14	
Middlesex Tp	75	54	11	43	14	
Adams Tp	74	52	7	45	15	
Cranberry Tp	88	63	11	52	17	
Jackson Tp	87	62	8	54	18	
Harmony Borough	23	16	2	14	5	
Zelienople Borough	21	15	6	9	3	
Forward Tp	77	55	9	46	15	
Penn Tp	25	18	6	12	4	
Jefferson Tp	45	32	.....	32	11	
Saxonburg Borough	20	14	4	10	3	
Winfield Tp	24	17	.....	17	6	
Clearfield Tp	15	11	.....	11	4	
Summit Tp	28	21	.....	21	7	
Butler Tp	85	60	.....	60	12	
Butler Boro	136	98	38	60	20	
Connoquenessing Tp	87	62	9	53	18	
Lancaster Tp	91	65	32	33	11	
Muddycreek Tp	68	49	24	25	8	
Franklin Tp	73	52	13	39	13	
Prospect Boro	23	17	4	13	4	
Centre Tp	58	42	6	36	12	
Oakland Tp	28	21	5	11	4	
Donegal Tp	31	24	4	18	6	
Millerstown Boro	16	12	3	9	3	
Fairview Tp	75	54	8	46	15	
Concord Tp	67	48	9	39	13	
Clay Tp	83	60	23	37	12	
Brady Tp	56	40	18	22	7	
Worth Tp	80	57	15	42	14	
Slippery rock Tp	61	44	9	35	12	
Centreville Boro	30	22	4	18	6	
Cherry Tp	31	22	2	20	7	
Washington Tp	46	34	2	32	11	
Parker Tp	67	48	4	44	15	
Allegheny Tp	46	33	.....	33	11	
Venango Tp	32	23	.....	23	8	
Marion Tp	40	29	7	22	7	
Mercer and Harriaville	57	41	7	34	11	
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.						
Perry and Queenstown	76	54	8	45	15	
Brady's Bend Tp	218	156	40	116	39	
Sugar Creek Tp	71	51	6	45	15	
Washington Tp	72	51	2	49	16	
Franklin Tp	202	144	29	115	38	
Worthington Boro	13	9	.....	9	3	
North Buffalo Tp	70	50	8	42	14	
South Buffalo Tp	115	83	10	73	24	
Freeport Boro	72	52	12	40	13	
Leechburg Boro	39	28	14	14	5	
Apollo Boro	43	31	7	24	8	
Allegheny Tp	156	98	34	64	21	
Burrell Tp	64	44	7	37	12	
Kenkiminetas Tp	120	86	6	80	27	
Plum Creek Tp	81	58	2	56	19	
Elderton Boro	22	16	2	14	5	
Kittanning Tp	58	42	12	30	10	
Manor Tp	88	63	26	37	12	
Kittanning Boro	158	113	54	59	20	
Valley Tp	73	52	3	49	16	
Pine Tp	130	93	1	92	31	
Madison Tp	93	67	25	42	14	
Mahoning Tp	103	72	31	41	14	
Red Bank Tp	99	71	18	53	18	
Wayne Tp	125	88	20	68	23	
Cowanshannock Tp	61	43	5	38	13	
Allegheny co. aggregate	4899	3515	785	2730	910	
Butler co.	2193	1578	378	1245	415	
Armstrong co. "	2415	1732	397	1335	445	
District aggregate	9707	6820	1510	5310	1770	

PRE EMINENT, without a rival in this country, or in Europe. The following testimonial from E. Muzio will explain itself: Messrs. Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen: Our Opera Troupe are at present using four of your justly celebrated Pianos, and as the exponent of the views and opinions of the various artists, permit me to say: I consider them as unsurpassed in brilliancy and excellence, and pre-eminent, without a rival in this country or in Europe. Their superior quality of tone, combining great depth and powerful volume, with a rich and peculiarly clear and even treble, together with magic elasticity of touch and action, render them superior to the other instruments, which rarely if ever combine those most essential requisites. Profoundly impressed with the many valuable qualities of these Pianos, I most cheerfully endorse the high and meritorious encomiums everwhere pronounced upon them. E. Muzio, Musical Director of the Italian Opera.

LEFT THE CITY.—Major John S. Shultz, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Pennsylvania, who had been in the city for some days on an official visit, left for Harrisburg last evening. The Major has been in the army since the commencement of the war, and has filled a number of offices with great credit. He has been on the staff of Major General Couch during the greater portion of the time. His services in this Department are universally recognized.

THE DRAFT.—The sixth additional supplementary draft, to fill the quota of Versailles township, took place at Provost Marshal Foster's office yesterday. There were fifty names in the wheel, the deficiency three, and the number drawn six. The following is the result: Robert Baldridge, Alexander McCune, Andrew Longstaff, Thomas Sarver, Thomas Gray, Wm. Davis.

LOST CHILDREN.—Officer Culp, of the Mayor's police, yesterday morning, found two small children wandering through the streets, who had strayed from their homes, and were unable to give any facts which would tend to their restoration. They are about five or six years of age, and give their names as Carry Gast and Robert Bowers. The child Gast wears a red barred-flannel dress and light-colored hat. Bowers, a drab sack, dark pants, and light hat. They can be found at the Mayor's office.

NEEDED EDUCATION.—Mons. P. Blot, late editor of the Parisian *Almanack Gastronomeque*, and author of a book entitled "What to Eat, and How to Cook it," is about to start a Cooking Academy in New York, for the purpose of teaching practical cooking in all its branches. If the gentleman's name was only pronounced as it is spelt, the art of cooking would become the much needed art of biot-ting, and our literary men and women might enjoy the privilege of taking lessons in a direction very likely to be beneficial to them. But, joking aside, this new scheme promises to be advantageous, and should be well patronized; for if there is one thing that the daughters, wives and mothers of the land need more than another just now, it is a little useful knowledge in this particular line. So success to Mons. Biot, and may he have a host of pupils.

THE LADIES OF SAVANNAH.—A correspondent, in a recent letter, speaking of the ladies of Savannah, says: "There is something touching in the plainness of their dress, suggestive here and there of having been turned, and worked over, with whatever touch of coquetry their reduced circumstances, or perhaps opportunities, would permit. Then their air is marked by extreme dejection—Lot defiance. I noticed, yesterday, in church, a number of ladies sitting beside our private soldiers in their own pews, and quietly brushing away the tears as an eloquent preacher spoke of resignation. Alas! that American women should ever have cause to let fall a drop so fraught with abasement and self accusation."

HOW TO END THE WAR.—A recent letter from Savannah represents General Sherman as speaking some wholesome truths as to the proper method of ending the war speedily and well:—

"General Sherman says that if the people in the North will provide the necessary men and money to carry on the war for four years, that it will not last four months longer; but if they fail to do so there is no telling how long it may be prolonged. He is seriously opposed to offering peace to the enemy before their armies are annihilated."

Gossip from Savannah—The Union Sentiment—Lamar—Social Condition.

"Carleton," the war correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, describes the scenes which attended the distribution of the Northern supplies in Savannah, and adds:]

"To classify the Union Sentiment, I would say that there are a very few who have been silent lovers of the Union from the beginning of the rebellion. There are others who loved the Union and the men of the North at the beginning, and who hate us now as bitterly as ever. There are others who have been secessionists, who have been in the rebel army, but who see that it is useless to contend against the Federal Government, and are ready to be reslgned to what they cannot help.

"Lamar sent two hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver to Charleston the day before Sherman made his appearance in the rear of the city. He has taken the oath of allegiance, but those who know him best say that he is at heart as bitter against the Union as ever. Such, in brief, is public sentiment at the present time, as nearly as I can read it. I am satisfied of this, that the people have no desire again to live under the rule of the past four months. They probably do not love the Union as we do of this, but they love it, neither do they love the tyrannical conscription which now sweeps every able bodied young man into the army. Love for the Union will grow here as it has grown in Tennessee.

"There is a large crowd of Northern men here, who came expecting to make their fortunes; but they will be disappointed. There is nothing but cotton and rice in the city. The government owns the cotton and the city the rice. The city has not a dollar in the treasury, and there are thousands of people looking to the Mayor for bread. The rice will be used to supply the wants of the people. The country is not held by our troops, and no effort will be made to take possession of it at present, for General Sherman is moving in another direction. The people have no money. There is no gold or silver laid away in old stockings. They have had Confederate scrip, and that is waste paper now. The citizens, one and all, are at the bottom of the hill. They have got to recommence society and new lives. All of their property was in land, negroes, buildings, goods, Confederate bonds, railroad bonds, and Confederate currency. The rice plantations are there, but by the appended order of General Sherman, it will be seen that they are to pass into the hands of the negroes. The negroes are free, the workhouses are beautiless, the stores are empty, the goods which they contained, which came from the North, which were owned by the North, have been sold and used up, turned into Confederate bonds and script; the railroads are torn up, and the community is in every sense poverty stricken. How can they trade? They have nothing to trade with. When the country is opened, when the State returns to the Union, there will be trade to outlying, but till then the men who are looking for a chance to make their fortunes had better turn their attention to some other locality."

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., To be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ IT IS WELL TO GET CLEAR of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer and better to rid your self of it the first forty eight hours—the proper remedy being *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant*, sold by druggists everywhere.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color (of any shade that may be desired—this that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store. ja28-3m

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CLOTHING

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

47 Fifth street,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CLOSE OUT

WINTER STOCK.

If you wish to purchase Fashionable Clothing, got up in good style—white and colored cotton or linen Shirts; fancy and plain Flannel or cassimere shirts; white or colored Undershirts and Drawers; Gloves of any description; white, mixed or fancy cotton or woolen half hose; Su penders, Ties, Scarfs; cotton, linen or silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; linen or paper Collars of all descriptions; cotton or silk Umbrellas; black or light Hats, you will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by coming to this Store. Call and examine the largest and best assorted stock in the city, before purchasing elsewhere. If you can not be satisfied, you will not be compelled to buy.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Bear in mind, that N. GROSSMAYER'S Store, No. 47 Fifth street, is the place, where the best bargains are always to be had. Therefore, be sure and don't fail to give him a call. jan4

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c., ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

de13-1y

PRODUCE.—

2,800 bushels Dried Apples.
200 obls. prime Beans.
40 do. Kiln dried Hominy.
10 do. Canada Peas.
15 half bbls. Pearl Barley.
5,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
100 obls. Green Apples.
5 do. Prime Ball Butter.
2 do. Eggs.
1,000 Premium A Bags. In store and for sale by
GRAFF & REITER, No. 27 Wood st.
ja4

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 2 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, Near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the risk, either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe. If an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last night of the magnificent
VESTVALI, VESTVALI, VESTVALI
Second night of the beautiful Drama of
THE BRIGAND.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Planche's original romantic musical drama, entit ed
THE BRIGAND.
Alessandro Mazzaroni.....} M'lle Vestvali.
Count de Shreez.....}
Supported by the entire company.
To conclude with the melo-dramatic romance of
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Monday, Mr. Buchanan and his charming daughter.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

To-night,
A TREMENDOUS BILL.

Hart,	Welch,	Redden,
Collins,	Berger,	Campbell,
Foster,	Derious,	Ashton,
Fitzgerald.	Wilson,	Frank.

THE CORPS DE BALLET.

"The Dwarfs," "Chickens,"
Songs and Dances.
New Negro Acts.
Beautiful Ballads, &c., &c.,
By the Greatest Company ever brought to this city.

THEATRE.

The Popular PITTSBURGH FAVORITES.

MR. AND MISS BUCHANAN,

WILL APPEAR

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, FEB. 6TH,

In a series of their GREAT CHARACTERS.

fe3-2t

MONS. DE LONG'S

GRAND JUVENILE EXHIBITION,

Will take place THURSDAY EVENING, February 9th, at Masonic Hall. M. De L. is would respectfully announce that he will give one grand exhibition of his troupe here which will consist in a host of beautiful single and double dances. Also the grand medley Flower Ellements, &c. Tickets can be had at Messrs. Kleber's, Blume's and Mellor's Music Stores and at the door, on evening of exhibition. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o clock, precisely. fe4-2t

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

Immense success of the charming
M'lle LOUISE ELMORE,
Second appearance of the bewitching
FLORENCE RIVERS.
An entire change of programme every evening during this week.
Boyd, Gallagher, Tooley, Enochs, Holmes, Donnelly, and his magnificent Ballet Troupe.
The Buffalo Boys.
Miss JENNIE ALLEN, HARRY CLIFFORD, and the whole of the great Company will appear.
Prices as before.

CONCERT HALL,

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,

February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1865.

The Great Excelsior Eastern Troupe

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS

AND BRASS BAND.

Twenty brilliant Star Performers, who will appear in an entirely new & original programme, not yet copied by our many unsuccessful imitators. Everything is new, novel and attractive. In combination with the Big Band, is Messrs. OKLEY, HENNY and WARD, the Champion Double Clog Dancers, who challenge the world in the use of the Clog Pedestal with them. This Troupe is NOT composed of a few ONE-HORSE performers, but of gentlemanly artists of known ability. See Programmes.
SKIFF & GAYLORD, Managers.
STEEL & SLOCUM, Proprietors.
C. E. RICHARDSON, Agent.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large of small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny or Birmingham, will find it to their interest in leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja23-1y

MISCELLANEOUS

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 25th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February inst., to stockholders of record, at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Transfer Agent, Milk st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. National Min. Co.
ja16-1w

HEADQUARTERS

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, before Petersburg, Va., Dec. 30th, 1864.—Three hundred and fifty good, able-bodied men wanted, to fill the depleted ranks of the 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, one of the best and most efficient in the field, the officers being experienced and faithful to the interest of the men. Avoid the draft. Go to the Provost Marshal or any volunteer recruiting officer, and enlist in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, B Company, commanded by First Lieut. aunt James H. Gret, and G Company, commanded by Captain Daniel C. Sipe.
A. P. DUNCAN,
ja5-1m Lieut. Col. Commanding Regiment.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture o DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLES'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to pate. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

FULTON FOUNDRY,

ja5-3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions

ja20-tf IRA B McVAY, Tre surer.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

PITTSBURGH

REFINED SUGARS.

60 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc. For sale by GEO. H. JONES & CO.,
ja23 141 Water street.

DRY GOODS

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

HUGUS & HACKE

Have Determined

Great Closing out Sale of Dry Goods,

Corner of Market and Fifth Streets,

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1 75, for $1 25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2 50, for $1 75. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $3 00 for $2 00. SUPERFINE 5-4 WOOL DE LAINES worth $1 75, for $1 25 A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00. MOUSELINE DE LAINES, sold at $2 00, for $1 50. POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at 75 and $2 50, for $1 25 and $1 75. BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2 00 to $1 375.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW RED POPLINS, CASHMERES, COBURGS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION. BALMORAL SKIRTS. THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED, FROM $4 00 to $10 00. NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE SHAWLS, SOLD AT $16 00, REDUCED TO $10 00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED. REAL WOOL AND TILE BROCHE SHAWLS, for $8, worth $10 00.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY ON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

HUGUS & HACKE.

Cor Market and Fifth

ja7-1m

ATTORNEYS

A. W. LOOMIS. M. A. WOODWARD.

LOOMIS & WOODWARD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, No. 124 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to our hands. fe2-tf

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

my19

MILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Special attention given to claims for loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

GILBERT M. McMASTER,
oct22-1y JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

H. G. MACKRELL..... J. S. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Call with Discharge and two witnesses.

IND. R. HAMPTON..... W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,

my28 PITTSBURGH PA

RESTAURANTS

OPEN AGAIN.

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield treet, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Dedication every day, first of the season. oct7-1y

THE LANAHAN

DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal and Liberty and Penn Streets

All the delicacies of the season constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
no24-1y Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. no24-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Old Fellows' Building,)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

se7-1y

BOWERY SALOON.—No. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. R. WILLIAMS,
se9-1y Proprietor.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

1y16-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER;

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no8

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.

ja4 OTTO KREBS.

RAILROAD

Car Wheels and Axles.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.

We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly

Superior Rolled Axles.

JONES & LAUGHLINS.

no15-1y

EULER & SAUNTER,

NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

AND

Spring Wagons.

All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.

☞REPAIRING done at short notice.

EULER & SAUNTER,
de17-1y No. 7 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

TO LET—A STORE-ROOM AND DWELLING, No. 45 Ohio street two doors west of Diamond, and near Postoffice. Possession given 1st day of April. Inquire at Carson's Leather store, No. 46 Ohio st., Allegheny city. fe3-2t

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A Cylinder 18 inches in diameter, 3½ feet stroke; fly-wheel 15 feet in diameter; 2 double-flued boilers 19 feet long, 46 inches in diameter; all in good order, the Engine having only run about eighteen months. The Engine will be sold without the boilers if desired. Inquire of or address
MOFFETT & MOYARD,
fe3-6t Wheeling, West Va.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I offer at private sale the HOUSE AND LOT whereon I reside, at Braddock's Fields. It is a two story frame house, 16 feet by 24, with a kitchen attached to it. If not sold at private sale on or before the 13th of February next, it will be offered at public sale.
J. COB BUSKY.
ja31-6t

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Wishing to discontinue house-keeping, I offer for sale all my PARLOR, SITTING ROOM, DINING ROOM and BED ROOM FURNITURE, together with Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Feather Beds, Bedding, etc., all nearly new, having been in use only some six months. The house, No. 174 Robinson street, Allegheny, can be rented on very favorable terms. Apply at No. 70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building second floor. B. L. H. DABBS.
ja31-1w

FOR SALE—

The Residence of the undersigned, on Ridge street, First Ward, Allegheny City, third door West of the West Common. The House is large and commodious, with the modern improvements, gas water, &c.; lot 70 feet 4 inches by 200 feet: fruit and ornamental trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. Apply on the premises.
ISAAC MORLEY.
ja30-6t

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley, between Second and Third streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE.—A large FRAME COTTAGE BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with twelve Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely improved.

Also, a Brick Cottage with seven rooms and one acre of ground. Located at Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Possession immediately. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson, deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the city and the two rivers.

Also, a two story brick Dwelling on Third street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, a vacant lot in Allegheny City, fronting twenty feet on James street by one hundred feet deep to Mound Alley, being lot No. 3 in H. Rex Micha's Plan. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale on Saturday, February 25, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, all that piece or lot or piece of ground adjoining the Bar ugh of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, being lot No. 16, in the plan of lots laid out by H. Rex Michal O'Connor, near the Borough aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the east road adjoining property of J. Duncan; thence running along said road northwardly 200 feet to a corner; thence along said street to property of said grantor; thence along said property to the place of beginning—being the same lot or piece of ground which August Reinhardt, Administrator of Abram S. Reigle, sold by his deed, dated August 1st, 1853, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Deed Book vol. 1, page 224, granted and conveyed unto Henry Schweitzer.

Terms made known the day of sale.
AUGUST AMMON,
Administrator of Henry Schweitzer, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORELAND, Attorneys for admr.
ja31-1m

FOR SALE.

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwell

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, February 4, 1865.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell { market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ma10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

O. A. HADLEY, Pres. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 3, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20		102 75
U. S. Certificates	97 00	
May Coupons		205 00
Connelsville 6s	80 00	
Steubenville Scrip (Contractors)	50	
Butler county 6s	70 00	
Allegheny Gas		37 50
Monongahela Navigation Co		46 00
Exchange Bank	78 00	
Citizens Bank		86 00
Pittsburgh		72 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers'		80 00
Columbia		83 50
Fleming and Blood Farm		3 30
Phillips		4 50
Cherry Run Central	2 05	
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		1 10
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 00	
Ritchie		1 15
Cherry Run and Pit Hole		1 05

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.

The market remains dull. Curtin 14@14¼; Corplanter, 5¼@5¾; Cherry Run, 25@25¼; Irwin, 8 10; Maple Shade 24@25; Seneca 3@4; St. Nicholas, 48@4¾; Gold 208.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.—P. M.

—The outside demand for good Oil Stocks may be said to be increasing, and such as are under judicious management and well located, sell at a fair advance upon the par values.

Many persons did not reflect when they were paying $1 50 or $1 75 for a dollar stock, that it was equivalent to $7 50 or $8 75 for a five dollar stock. Hence we find that some of our dollar stocks are now finding their level, and will hereafter bring the proper per centage over their par value, the same as if five or ten dollars were required to buy a share.

We have never seen any good reason for making the par value of shares so low even as ten dollars. No one buys less than fifty or a hundred dollars worth, and the shares might just as well be fifty dollars as one dollar. The idea probably originated in Philadelphia, in order to give the brokers heavy commissions, but if so, they have overreached themselves, and broken down their business. Here the absurdity of charging a fixed sum as commission upon all shares under five dollars was early seen and corrected by making the charge a per centage upon the amount. The Eastern brokers will be compelled to do the same, or the small stocks will be driven from the market, or consolidated into larger shares.

—The People's Stock Exchange, notwithstanding the wet and disagreeable weather, was well attended. Oil Stocks were as buoyant as ever, but there was some falling off in actual sales. Holders are keeping back for advanced prices, which they are sanguine of realizing in a short time. There were seventeen hundred shares sold of the Tack Petroleum of New York. This stock seemed to elicit a good deal of interest. Ritchie was firm—the offers to a little generally at 1 00 to 1 05; 2,500 shares however, went off at 1 08. The following is a list of the sales made on 'Change this (Friday) evening:

1000 Cherry Run and Pittsburgh.....$1 50
500 do do 1 56
200 Cherry Run and Pit Hole..... 98
500 do do 98
500 do do 98
500 do do 98
500 do do 98
100 Federal 1 00
100 Oil Creek and Cherry Run..... 4 25
300 do do 4 25
500 Ritchie..... 1 08
500 do 1 08
500 do 1 08
500 do 1 08
500 do 1 08
1000 Tack Petroleum, New York..... 3 50
250 do do 3 87
500 do do 3 86
200 Tarr, Story and Cherry Run..... 1 08
500 do do 1 07
200 do do 1 07
800 do do 1 08
50 Union Lubric..... 1 00
200 Cherry Run and Pittsburgh..... 1 00

—The closing quotations in stocks, of which there were no sales made, are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny River		$2 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	$8 00	10 00
Banner	81	88
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum		21 00
Central Rail	1 09¾	1 10
Cherry Run Central	2 11	2 15
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	98	1 00
Columbia	79 00	83 00
Chilbertson's Run	1 65	1 90
Dunkard Creek Union		1 50
Etna Oil and Mining		1 80
Eldorado	1 60	1 80
Fayette		75
Fleming and Blood	3 15	3 40
Horse Shoe	86	95
Merchants	46	51
Meadow Cherry Run	1 01	1 06
National Refining and Storing	10 50	
Ohio Valley	1 40	1 55
Oil Basin		10 25
Oil City and Pittsburgh	1 55	1 75
Phillips	3 15	4 50
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 50	2 00
Rose	1 00	1 50
Rynd Farm	5 00	5 25
Steel Well	75 00	105 00

—The revival of the peace sensation is creating considerable distrust of the permanence of values, owing to the uncertain course of gold, and leaders are again very critical of commercial paper offered for discount. The banks and private capitalists are desirous of keeping themselves in a safe position against possible contingencies, and they prefer allowing funds to remain unemployed rather than invest them in doubtful securities. The curtailment of the loanable resources of the National banks, in consequence of the transfer of the seven-thirty loan to Messrs. Jay, Cook & Co. will increase the demand upon other lending institutions, and cause a somewhat closer market in certain quarters. The latter firm have nominally took charge of the loan; but a few days will be required to practically rearrange the system, and meanwhile of the various depositaries of the Treasury will continue to receive subscriptions as before.

—The old five-twenties, it will be observed, are selling at rates one per cent. above those of the new bonds. The principal reason for the preference given to the old bonds is, perhaps, to be found in the fact that they are so well known abroad that foreign brokers refuse to regard the new bonds as a good delivery. Another reason, doubtless, is that the old bonds are almost all in the hands of investors, and being thus absorbed, and firmly held, very few find their way into the market for sale. The supply being thus restricted, while the demand is increasing, the price of course has a tendency to rise. The new five-twenties, on the contrary, are largely held at present by capitalists who have bought them in large quantities to sell again at a profit. The supply is consequently kept fully adequate, and is sometimes in temporary danger of exceeding the demand. Hence the price is rather depressed. It is, however, important for investors to remember that the new five-twenties, though at present the cheaper securities, are intrinsically more valuable than are the old bonds. And this in two respects: First the new bonds offer a longer investment—they have two years longer to run, falling due in 1884, while the old bonds fall due in 1882; and, secondly, the law expressly promises that the principal of the new bonds shall be redeemed in specie, while there is as yet no positive stipulation as to specie redemption in regard to the old bonds. Under the influence of these and similar considerations, the new five-twenties will hereafter be likely to rise in popular favor.

—In New York the idea of an early peace infects all minds and checks business in every department. A large class scout the peace movements and ridicule the early peace theory, but they act at the same moment as though it was true. It is this which keeps gold tending downward, stops country merchants from buying goods, and the people from being free purchasers of the retailers. The idea is commonly held that cheaper gold is to be followed by a corresponding fall in all commodities, and it will not be easily dispelled. This healthful effect in making new arrangements must force prices down, and be of advantage to the Government and consumers.

—The New York *Times* says: An attachment was laid to-day upon the dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The attachment was for $73,000, being the principal and interest of bonds which the directors refused to convert into stock. The bondholder brings suit to recover the full value of the stock at the highest market rate, with interest, and attaches the dividend fund. Some checks were issued before the attachment was served, and the whole dividend will be paid as soon as security has been given by the Company to its contesting bondholders.

—A Telegram from Dr. Egbert, received in Philadelphia yesterday, announces that the Slippery Rock Oil Company struck a large well on their property.

—A new and dangerous altered note on the Montgomery county Bank made its appearance in Philadelphia yesterday. The following description is given: $20 raised from $1; vignette, a building, gardens, &c., with portrait on each side; portrait on each lower corner, with $20 in each upper corner.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, February 4, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The market for some time past has been inactive, and this fact is well known to our readers. The stock of crude oil has been reduced to a few hundred barrels that were in the hands of refiners. The suspension of navigation in the Allegheny river prevented receipts through that channel. The prospect of an early resumption of navigation is certainly favorable, and we hope that during the coming week we shall be able to announce the arrival and departure of boats to and from all points. The oil brokers are patiently awaiting that important event, and large preparations have and are being made for the Spring trade. It would be safe to say that there will be a large business done in oil. The latest from Oil City represent a firmer market, and holders of oil were asking an advance. Prices at the wells were $7 50@7 75, as per location. At the mouth the usual advance was readily obtained. Money was plenty and purchasers numerous for oil, oil land leases, or almost anything that resembled oil. The only transactions in the market were for 5 and 10 barrel lots for local purposes.

REFINED OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, and buyers manifest no disposition to operate. Sellers seemed equally careless, the latter party being aware of the limited supply on hand. The rates were nominal at 65@66c, for bonded, and 58@58c, for free. For future while we note a sale of 50 bbls straw at 58c., to go out of the market.

CRUDE OIL—The market was unchanged and we note sales of 50 bbls, for lubricating, at 41c., packages returned.

TAR—Was unchanged, with small sales at $7 62@7 75 per bbl. The market contains a fair supply.

NAPTHA—The rates remain about the same, with sales at 20c. for bonded, and 40c. for free per gallon.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsythe Bros & Co, 111 barrels of crude for Philadelphia.
W P Logan, 62 barrels of crude for Baltimore.
W P Logan, 100 barrels of crude for Philadelphia.
Dilworth & E, 213 barrels of refined for Philadelphia.
Forsythe, 52 barrels of refined for Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Feb. 2, 1865. }

After a protracted period of dullness we are glad to chronicle some returning life in the way of trade. Prices have been fluctuating to a considerable extent, and we note quite a number of important changes.

The New York Shipping and Commercial List has the following: "In consequence of late advices received at London from China, that the crop of RHEUBARB was unfit for shipment, the article advanced there from about five to seven shillings per pound, the market closing very firm at the latter figure. The stock here is less than three hundred cases against one thousand cases last year, and, with the certainty of none coming from China and the high prices ruling for various descriptions in Europe, holders are very firm and look for higher prices." The same paper contains the following in reference to CASTOR OIL: "The stock is small and concentrated in a few hands, with none on the way or shipping from Calcutta; the market here is firm and holders ask $3 75@4 00 per gallon. Late advices state that the cyclone on the Madras Coast on the 5th of November nearly destroyed the crop of Castor Beans, and small manufacturers in Calcutta were making but little Oil on account of the scarcity of seed."

In this connection we alter but a single word in making a quotation from one of Dr. Holmes Poems, and commend it to the consideration of speculators:

"—— Such fellows ought to die
When Rheubarb is so very scarce and Castor
Oil so high."

TURPENTINE and ROSIN still tend downward with but few sales, and those chiefly in a retail way.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to	1 50	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 65	to	1 70	"
Alcohol 95 deg	4 00	to	4 50	gal.
" 98 0-0	4 60	to	4 65	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	55	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 25	"
Ammonia Carb	40	to	45	"
" Aqua fff	16	to	18	"
Annotta	70	to	75	"
Ashes, Pearl	12	to	13	b
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
" Soda	8½	to	9	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 40	to	1 50	"
Bay Rum	6 25	to	6 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 75	to	2 85	lb.
" Pale	75	to	90	"
" Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" " German	9	to	11	"
" " E. Ivania	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 10	to	1 15	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	24	"
Borax, Refined	50	to	58	"
Brimstone Roll	7½	to	8½	"
" Flor Sulphur	11	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 35	"
" English	2 90	to	3 00	"
Camphor Refined	1 55	to	1 60	lb
Cantharides	2 25	to	2 90	"
Cassia In Mats	1 12	to	1 18	"
Chamomiles, German	65	to	70	"
" Roman	35	to	65	"
Chloroform	2 85	to	2 90	"
Cloves	65	to	70	"
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 50	"
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to	12 50	case
Copperas	9 00	to	9 50	bbl.
Cream Tartar	60	to	90	lb.
Cubebs	1 00	to	1 10	"
Cudbear	45	to	75	"
Emery Eng	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	88	to	97	"
" Sulphuric	1 50	to	1 60	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	55	to	65	"
" Italian	75	to	78	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fustic, Chipped	5¾	to	6¼	"
Galls Aleppo	1 27	to	1 30	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	73	to	78	"
" White	90	to	1 10	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	60	to	70	"
" Sicilac	1 00	to	1 20	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	95	to	1 00	"
Indigo Manilla	1 90	to	2 10	"
" Spanish float	2 00	to	2 20	"
Iodine Resublimed	9 00	to	9 50	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	b.
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 70	to	1 75	"
Madder	22	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 65	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	65	to	68	"
Manna S F	1 70	to	1 75	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 25	to	11 50	₩ oz.
Nutmegs, No.	2 20	to	2 30	lb.
Oil Bergamot	12 00	to	14 00	"
" Castor	4 00	to	4 25	gall
" Cinnamon	8 25	to	8 50	lb.
" Cloves	7 25	to	7 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 75	to	4 00	gall
" Lemon	8 00	to	8 50	₩ lb.
" Lard, City	2 10	to	2 15	gall
" " Cincinnati	2 15	to	2 18	"
" Linseed	1 68	to	1 70	"
" Neatsfoot	1 70	to	1 75	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" " Pints	9 25	to	16 00	₩ doz
" " Quarts	6 50	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 00	lb
" Peppermint	6 75	to	7 25	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 50	"
" Sassafras	1 00	to	1 50	"
" Sperm genuine	3 25	to	3 50	gall.
" Tanners	1 50	to	1 75	"
" Whale W B	2 00	to	2 10	"
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 50	lb.
Opium, Turkey	16 00	to	16 50	"
Pepper, Black	50	to	58	"
Pepper, African Cayenne	73	to	78	"
Phosphorus	2 30	to	2 60	"
Plaster Paris, calc'd	5 00	to	5 50	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	35	to	38	lb.
" Chlorate	1 00	to	1 25	"
" Iodide	7 00	to	7 50	"
" Prussiate Yellow	70	to	75	"
" " Red	1 60	to	1 65	"
Precipitate Red	2 40	to	2 50	"
" White	3 10	to	3 15	"
Putty	7¾	to	8	"
Quinine Sulph	3 70	to	3 75	oz.
Rosin (bbl of 280 lbs)	30 00	to	32 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	20	to	25	lb.
Ginger, E. I	43	to	48	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 10	to	7 25	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	4 00	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E.	4 15	to	4 25	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	65	to	70	"
" Senega	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6½	to	7½	"
" Soda	6	to	7	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	"
" Canary	10 50	to	11 00	bus.
" Cardamon	4 25	to	5 00	lb.
" Hemp	4 50	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11	to	12	"
Soda Caustic	13½	to	14	"
Soap Castile	30	to	33	"
" White	44	to	47	"
Starch	9½	to	10½	"
Sugar Lead, white	55	to	60	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tannin	48	to	53	oz.
Terra Japonica	15	to	16	lb
Turpentine Spts	2 35	to	2 50	gall
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to	7 00	gall.
" Japan	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50	"
Venitian Red	6½	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	19	to	20	"
" Fancy Bds	9	to	18	"
White " Dry	19	to	20	"
Red " Dry	17	to	20	"
Whiting	4¾	to	5	"
Litharge	19	to	20	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" In Oil	13	to	15	"
" French	17	to	18	"

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Saturday, Feb. 4, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The general impression among business men is that trade will open up in earnest during the early part of the present month, a general dullness has pervaded every department of trade for some time past. The suspension of navigation to all points has produced an injurious effect upon operations generally. The receipts of produce have been restricted to what arrived by rail and wagon. The prospect of an early resume of trade on the river is certainly very favorable. Unless the weather turns cold, navigation will soon be resumed. On the landing business was dull. Everybody seems to be waiting the movement of the ice. When that event takes place trade will be resumed to all points. The boats at the landing continue to make preparations. The Olive, for St. Louis, will be the first to leave. passengers and shippers can rely on this. The Cincinnati packet Argonaut No. 2, being all ready, will be among the first to depart. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

CHEESE—The demand is improving under a steady market. Among the sales were 40 boxes Western Reserve at 21@22c; 35 do Hamburg at 22c, and 25 do Goshen at 24c.

BUTTER—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. The receipts about keep pace with the wants of home market. Sales of 4 barrels prime roll at 45c, and 2 do at 47c.

LIME—The market was quiet. Sales of 50 bbls at $2 25.

HOMINY—The demand was improving. Sales of 10 bbls of Pearl at $12@12 50 per bbl. The supply on hand is not large.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was extra dull. This article seems to be neglected. The transactions were all in a small way to meet the wants of the home trade. No large operations have been recorded for some time. The rates were nominally as follows: Extra Family, sales of 180 bbls, in lots, at prices ranging from $10 50@10 75; 25 bbls very choice at $10 90@11 00; lower grades were very dull, and without purchasers.

LARD OIL—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales of 10 bbls city No. 1 at $2 05 per gallon.

LAT—The market during the week has presented no new features. The demand was fully up to the supply, hence prices were uniform. The sales were 14 loads, at scales, at $4@@45; sales of 4 tons, baled, from store, at $40@41.

GRAIN—In the language of one of our large operators, the market was dull, still, dull, the sales made being confined to small lots. Oats—Sales of 200 bush, delivered, at 87c. Corn was in moderate request; sales of 2 car loads at $1 32@1 35. Barley dull at $1 50 per bush for spring; fall, $1 60. Wheat—The market was quiet; we quote nominally Red at $2 08@2 10, White at $2 15@2 20, as per quality.

BACON—The demand is improving, particularly for Pittsburgh cured meat. Among the choicest hams we have noticed this season were some cured by Messrs. Townsend & Long; they were put up expressly for family use, and we have to be fastidious to be particular. The sales were: 3,000 lbs shoulders at 21c; 1,000 lbs ribbed sides at 22@22½c; 500 do clear do at 25c. Sugar-cured hams—sales 1,200 lbs at 29c.

DRIED BEEF—The supply is increasing, with small sales for the home trade at 24c.

LARD—The market was steady, with sales at 24c.

FEED—The demand was fair and sales regular; 2 tons seconds at $2 15 @ cwt.; 8 do middlings at $2 50 @ cwt. Other descriptions were unchanged.

WHISKY—We have no change to notice. Small lots were disposed of at $2 25@2 30 per gallon.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was steady, with regular sales. Apples, 13@14c; peaches, 28@30c.

Large Sale of Domestic Dry Goods.

The semi-annual sale of dry goods took place in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and drew together a very large number of dry goods dealers from different parts of the country. The goods consisted of fancy prints, sheetings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, gingham, checks, shirtings, broadcloths, satinets, Baltimores, skirts, flannels, ticking, &c., comprising 1,593 packages. The extent of the sale may be judged of by the fact that it was commenced at 10 o'clock, and was continued without intermission till three o'clock in the afternoon. Good prices generally were obtained, and the sale, at times, was quite spirited. For some of the goods at least ten per cent. better prices were obtained than at a similar sale in New York a weeks ago. Notwithstanding bills, however, the prices were about twenty per cent. lower than those which ruled in December last. Not a few of the lots were duplicated, and the number in the catalogue, and at the close of the sale calls were made for certain goods which dealers desired to have again put up. The goods last generally seemed to be much interested in the sale, and many who did not make extensive purchases remained to the close to learn the prices obtained. Of course the sale was conducted by the quality of the goods, so that the publication of the figures would not interest the reader who had not examined the goods and marked the catalogue. There were merchants and dealers present from every commercial city east and west from Boston to San Francisco. The goods on the catalogue were valued at a million and a half of dollars, and it was asserted confidentially by a gentleman that the sale was the largest ever held in America.

Hogs at Milwaukee.

The deliveries of dressed hogs by railroad for the past week and from Oct. 1st to date during seven years, compare as follows:

	No. Hogs.
For week	16,716
Previously	52,720
Total	64,442
In 1864-5	51,978
In 1862-3	31,947
In 1861-2	22,950
In 1860-1	16,949
In 1859-60	29,223
In 1858-9	31,927

Receipts of hogs, live and dressed for the past week, and since Oct. 1st, during three years, compare as follows:

	No. Hogs.
Receipts of live for week	
do dressed for week	1,718
Total live and dressed	1,716
Previously	93,612
Total for season 1864-5	95,628
do do 1863-4	128,102
do do 1862-3	126,991

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales to-day of leaf tobacco were as follows: 25 hhds and 25 bxs, viz: 20 hhds Missouri county leaf on private terms; 10 hhds at 9.50@22c; 8 at $14, 1 at $16, 3 at $18 00@17 25, 1 at $19, 2 at $20@21, 3 at $22, 4 at $22 50@24 00, 5 at $25 00@27 50; 5 hhds Virginia: 1 at $18, 1 at $19, 2 at $20, 1 at $21; 8 cases new Ohio seed leaf, wrappers, at $16; 17 cases old Ohio at $19 00@19 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

The share market was very strong at the Evening Stock Board to-day, with a slight improvement in prices and a better demand for Stocks generally. Governments firmer with a fair business. State Bonds quiet and firm. Coal and Miscellaneous List steady, without marked change. Gold market opened at 206, and remained steady during the forenoon. It rallied this afternoon owing to the absence of any reliable news from the Peace Commissioners. There is a large street interest, which assists in the upward turn. Money easy with a decreased tendency. Foreign Exchange in greater demand. Petroleum stocks firm to-day, with sales of Excelsior at $12 75; Germania, 97¼; Cherry Run, 96c; Royal Havana, 84 99; United States, $27 25; Buchanan Farm, $2; Webster, $1 75; McKinley, $9; Tack, $3 65. Petroleum dull and heavy at 43@43½c for crude, and 59@59c for Refined, in bond, and 59@59c for free.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent., chiefly at the inside rate. Sterling rather more active at 109¾@109⅝. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 206, declining to 205 and closing at 206¼. Government stocks dull and lower. Stocks better. U. S. 6s, 5-20 coupons, 106¾; '81 coupons, 109¾; 5s 10-40 coupons, 101; 6s, 1 year certificates, —; Cumberland preferred, 57; 10 43¾; New York Central, 106½; Erie, 70⅝; Hudson, 108¾; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, —; Pittsburgh scrip, 10 79¾; North Western, 33¾; do preferred, 72¾; Rock Island, 91¾; Fort Wayne, 91¾.

EVENING BOARD.

Gallagher's Evening Exchange—Gold, 206; New York Central, 106¾; Erie, 71¼; Hudson, 108¾; Reading, 104¾; Pittsburgh, 79; Toledo, 115; Rock Island, 91¾; North Western, 33¾; do preferred, 62½; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Cumberland, 44. Stocks dull. Gold strong, and sold after call at 210, closing at 208¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

Cotton dull and decidedly lower at 78@80c for middlings. Flour rather more active but without decided change, a portion of the supply being for export; $9 30@9 40 for extra State; $10 60@10 85 for extra, and $10 90@11 60 for trade grands, the market closing quiet. Whisky dull and Western lower, at 93@93½. Wheat quiet and steady; mixed Milwaukee, $2 10. Corn quiet and firm for old, and dull and declining for new; old mixed western quoted at $1 87. Oats active and decidedly firmer, with large sales of western at $1 09@1 09½, the latter to the Government. Wool dull. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar quiet; sales at auction of 245 hhds New Orleans at 18¾@23. Molasses dull; sales by auction of 210 hhds New Orleans at $1 30@1 31 and 172 bbls Porto Rico at 70@75c. Pork unsettled and lower at $36 37½@36 62½, for new mess, closing at $36 50, regular; $34 37½@34 62½ for '63 and '64, do cash and regular way, closing at $34 37½, regular; $30 62½@31 for prime; $35 50@36 for prime mess, and $36 for thin mess; also, 2,850 bbls, new mess, for February and March, buyer's option, at $7 50@8 00, and 1,500 bbls, prime mess, same time and option, at $36. Beef quiet at $19@22 for plain mess, and $21@24 for extra mess; beef hams quiet at $24 50@26 00; cut meats in good demand at 17@17½ for shoulders, and 18@22 for hams. Dressed hogs steady at 15¼@16c for Western. Bacon in fair demand at 20@20½c for Cumberland cut; 21½@22½c for short rib sides, and 20½c for long cut hams. Lard a shade firmer at 18¾. Butter quiet and heavy at 42½@57c for State. Cheese quiet at 14@22c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.

Flour dull. Wheat dull at $1 43¾@1 44. Corn quiet at $1 75 for new. Oats firm at 61½@62c for No. 2. Whisky quiet at $2 16. Provisions dull; prime mess pork $28 50. Hogs dull at $11 00@11 75. Dressed hogs dull at $12 00@12 50. Receipts—Flour, 900 bbls; wheat, 17,000 bush; corn, 14,000 bush; oats, 32,000 bush; hogs, 256 head.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.

Petroleum dull; 40@47 for crude; 67 for refined in bond, and 89 for refined, free.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, February 4, 1865. }

The Iron and Nail market has been inactive. The demand being principally for small lots, prices have undergone no change. The rates were:

FLAT BAR. ₩ lb

1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½ by 0¾ inch	8

HORSE SHOE. ₩ lb

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	8¼

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 2-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
⅞ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
¼ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1½ and 2	8½
1¼ and 1½	8½
1 and 1¼	8¾
⅞ inch	10¼
¾ inch	11¼
⅝ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 2¼ inch	7½	⅜ and 9-16 inch	8
2⅜ to 2¾	7¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8¼
2¾ to 3¼ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
3¾ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	8¾
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7½	3-16 inch	11

OVAL AND IRON.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾	½ inch	8¼
¾ and ⅞ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾	½ inch	8¼
¾ and ⅞ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	8¼
" 18 to 24	9
" 26 and 28	9¼
" 27	9½
All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra	

PLATES.

8-16, ½ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	8
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ⅝ inch	9

Juniata Iron 2½c ₩ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8¼

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	15

NAILS.

	₩ Keg		₩ Keg
10d to 60d Nails	2 12½	20 Fine	10 87½
8d and 9d	8 87½	20	11 37½
6d and 7d	8 62½	40 Lining	11 87½
4d and 5d	8 87½	40 ch	9 62½
3d	9 37½	60 Spikes	8 87½
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
8d	10 13	7/8 inch	11 88
9d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1½ inch	10 88
12d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 88
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron) in lots of 20 tons.

TERMS—Note or acceptance 90 days with interest, or 4 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, or its equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Receipts of Iron Ore.

The following are the receipts of Iron Ore by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad for the month of January, 1865, together with consignees, number of cars, and the weight:

Date.	No. Cars.	Tons.	Pounds.
Jan. 3, Lyon, Shorb & Co	21	27,900	
4, Lyon, Shorb & Co	21	25,880	
4, Shoenberger & Co	21	26,220	
5, Lyon, Shorb & Co	21	26,880	
6, Moorhead & Co	10½	19,000	
6, Lloyd & Black	10½	19,880	
6, Spang, Chalfant & Co	21	27,000	
7, Lloyd & Black	10½	19,620	
7, Moorhead & Co	10½	20,000	
9, Dilworth, Porter & Co	21	41,010	
10, Dilworth, Porter & Co	19½	20,490	
10, Shoenberger & Co	10½	20,950	
11, Shoenberger & Co	10½	19,900	
11, Dilworth, Porter & Co	21	39,000	
13, J. R. Lindsay	10½	16,180	
13, Dilworth, Porter & Co	31½	62,230	
13, Spang, Chalfant & Co	21	40,610	
14, Spang, Chalfant & Co	21	39,990	
14, Shoenberger & Co	21	41,450	
16, Shoenberger & Co	10½	20,480	
16, Spang, Chalfant & Co	21	41,580	
17, Spang, Chalfant & Co	21	37,500	
17,